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W'S COLLE
OF NORTH CAROLINA

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly
Vol. XIX, No. 991 Oct. 22—Oct. 28, 1959

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Ike' Sees Western Meeting. Pres. Eisenhower disclosed Oct. 28 that Allied leaders, including French Pres. de Gaulle, had reached a tentative agreement to convene a Western summit meeting in mid-December.

The President said at a Washington news conference that British Prime Min. Macmillan, West German Chancellor Adenauer & de Gaulle had expressed their "readiness" to meet at that time to discuss a unified Western policy to be followed at a later East-West summit meeting. Mr. Eisenhower made it clear that he would have preferred a Western conference "somewhat earlier." But he noted that "Gen. de Gaulle has explained some of his difficulties in scheduling" and could not attend before "around mid-December."

Mr. Eisenhower confirmed that he would press for Western study of disarmament terms as the primary problem to be placed before the later East-West summit talks. He asserted that "some kind of step toward disarmament would be almost the greatest thing that could now be achieved in the whole effort to ease . . . tensions & to bring about a better approach toward a just peace." He declared that any progress on disarmament necessarily would entail "some mention" of the problem of Germany.

(In a major foreign policy address at a CDU meeting in Baden-Baden, Adenauer had called Oct. 25 for exclusion of the problems of Berlin & Germany from an East-West summit conference. Adenauer backed a delayed East-West meeting to permit careful Western preparation. He urged an East-West agenda limited to a study of controlled nuclear & conventional disarmament. "If a decisive step forward could be made on this question," he said, "then the German problem could be solved much more easily than at present."* Adenauer said West Germany would renounce participation in an East-West meeting to avoid counter-demands for the inclusion of other nations, presumably East Germany.)

Summit Delay Pressed. French demands for delay of an East-West summit meeting were reiterated Oct. 27 in a statement made to the Senate by Premier Debré and to the National Assembly by Foreign Min. Couve de Murville.

The new statement stressed that France was awaiting "favorable signs" that would indicate that an East-West meeting would have "fruitful perspectives." It asserted that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings were only a "first step" toward the "improvement of the world climate" that France considered "necessary . . . for a meeting at the supreme level." It reiterated that preparations for a summit meeting would take "time & care" and that France would favor holding the conference "next spring."

(Premier Debré said Oct. 27 that Adenauer would visit Paris Dec. 1-2 for talks on French-West German policy at a summit meeting.)

(Statements issued in Paris & Moscow Oct. 23 confirmed that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had accepted an invitation from de Gaulle to visit Paris at a date to be fixed later.)

The initial French demand to delay a summit meeting was opposed by Pres. Eisenhower at his Oct. 22 press conference.

The President made clear his view that the East-West meeting should be held "by the end of this year" but should be preceded by a prior meeting of Western leaders. He warned that without prior Western talks, the East-West meeting would be "a Donnybrook." He said he preferred a meeting earlier than proposed by France but asserted that there could be no conference without full French agreement on time & place. The President conceded, however, that delaying the East-West meeting until spring might conflict with his projected USSR visit. [See p. 309D1]

USSR For Early Summit. A Soviet statement issued via the Tass news agency declared Oct. 23 that "the sooner" an East-West summit conference was held "the better for the cause of peace." The statement followed by 16 hours a Soviet Govt. declaration that Khrushchev had informed Pres. Eisenhower of the USSR's view that it was "necessary that a summit conference be convened before the end of the year." The initial statement was withdrawn without explanation by Tass Oct. 22.

(Bucharest radio disclosed Oct. 25 that Khrushchev had ended a 6-day "holiday" visit to Rumania & had returned to Moscow that day. Khrushchev was said to have held talks with Rumanian CP First Secy. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Premier Chivu Stoica & Pres. Ion Gheorghe Maurer.)

U.S. Policy on USSR. The U.S.' position on Soviet policies was examined by U.S. leaders in these recent developments:

The Republican Com. on Program & Progress warned Oct. 8 in a report entitled "National Security & Peace" (the 2d of 4 reports on America's future) that the non-Communist nations would be forced to maintain a "great" military force "as far into the future as we can see." It said the U.S. would have to "bear a greater share" of this burden "than other nations." It urged a "large-scale" U.S. weapon research program and military policies to assure "that the frontiers of the free world rest not on our own shores . . . but on the very borders of the Sino-Soviet bloc." It said, however, that the U.S. should "strive constantly" for controlled disarmament & an A-test ban.†

The Democratic Advisory Council called on the Eisenhower Admin. Sept. 23 to "take the initiative in seeking action in the [UN]" on the Khrushchev disarmament proposals as "a basis for negotiation" between East & West. It warned that to "dismiss" Khrushchev's proposals would be to risk discrediting the U.S.' "position as a leader in the cause of preventing war." The council said the Soviet plan had implied acceptance of disarmament with control & inspection. "If there are imperfections in the Soviet proposals," it said, "we should try to eliminate them & come forward with counter-proposals."

The "Pasadena Group" of leading scientific advisers for the Democratic Party proposed Oct. 11 the formation of a federal agency to study & provide solutions for the technical &

Week in Headlines

International

Western pre-summit meeting scheduled for mid-December.

Communist Chinese attacked Indian forces in Kashmir.

Cuban Premier Castro charged U.S. backed attacks on his regime from U.S. bases; U.S. officially rejected charges.

United States

Appeals court upheld but delayed steel strike injunction; Kaiser Steel & Detroit Steel settled with United Steelworkers.

* Adenauer thus ranged himself with de Gaulle, who reportedly opposed plans to seek an interim Berlin settlement at an East-West summit meeting. The 2 leaders were said to feel that the USSR already had rejected minimal Western terms on Berlin at the unsuccessful East-West foreign ministers' conference in Geneva. In their view, Soviet agreement to a Berlin settlement could be achieved only by a dangerous easing of Western terms, while insistence on current Western terms unacceptable to the USSR would risk harming the summit meeting. [See p. 246D1]

† A committee working paper reported Sept. 27 by the N.Y. Times proclaimed as a GOP policy "the restoration of freedom" to Eastern Europe "peacefully but unremittingly." It declared: "For the achievement of [East European] emancipation, our weapons are not military, but ideological, psychological, political, economic & diplomatic. For these non-military forces to be fully effective, our military power must be sufficient to neutralize the threat of Communist arms." "We must be alert to any cracks in the [Communist] empire" and "encourage & exploit any weakening of the bonds that tie the satellites to Moscow."

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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scientific problems of disarmament & other world issues. The scientists, among them Drs. Harold C. Urey of the U. of Calif. & Polykarp Kusch of Columbia U., said that the agency, to be independent of the State & Defense Depts., could create "a laboratory of first-class scientists" to make recommendations to the President & high-level agencies.

Severe criticism of U.S. foreign policy was voiced in separate addresses Oct. 22 by ex-Amb.-to-USSR George F. Kennan & columnist Walter Lippmann. Kennan, addressing the Women's Natl. Democratic Club in Washington, attacked U.S. policies as "stilted & cramped" and said they had made the U.S. "unable to compete with a purposeful, serious & disciplined society like the Soviet Union." Kennan charged that the U.S.' commitment to "first use of nuclear weapons" had been a "shabby . . . evasion" of the burden of adequate conventional forces and had led to reliance on "a device which could not conceivably be used for any constructive . . . purpose." Lippmann said the U.S.' reliance on NATO ignored the fact that the world's power center was shifting to "Eastern Europe . . . Asia & Africa," where "we find ourselves without a powerful ally." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 397E3, 273F3]

Ex-Pres. Truman, speaking in Lubbock, Tex. Oct. 16 in ceremonies honoring the UN Charter's 14th anniversary, asserted that Khrushchev's disarmament plan was "the most important development in recent days." Truman said Khrushchev's UN speech marked an advance in Soviet thinking about the UN and was "a sign of the growth of the [UN] as a force in working out the problems of peace." [See p. 325F3]

N.Y. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller called Oct. 8 for unified Western action to insure that increased East-West trade did not give the Soviet bloc an opportunity to disrupt Western economies & world markets for political ends. Addressing the N.Y. Board of Trade, Rockefeller suggested that the U.S. establish a Board of Economic Defense to deal with any such Soviet efforts. He urged the Western powers to use NATO to enforce Western trading rules on Communist nations. Rockefeller said increased East-West trade should be sought by the West only if the USSR agreed to (1) refrain from dumping or price discrimination between customers, (2) settle all accounts in convertible currencies.‡ [See p. 326D3]

CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles, in a review of U.S. & Soviet strength for a strategy seminar at the National War College July 24, had said the Soviet "tide shows signs of slacking" and that the U.S. had an opportunity to "drop holding operations & press the advantage." Dulles warned that it was important "not to lose sight of the fundamental nature of this [U.S.-Soviet] conflict," as stated by Khrushchev in his "We will bury you" dictum. He conceded that "despite occasional missile rattling . . . we do not estimate that it is the Kremlin's present intention to advance communism by deliberately provoking war." He warned that the long-range threat posed by the USSR was in the possible "slow attrition of [the] power position of the free world by a combination of political warfare & economic penetration & subversion."

Addressing a New Orleans meeting of the Edison Electric Institute Apr. 8, Dulles had dismissed as "nonsense" Khrushchev's claim that the USSR would lead the world in industrial production by 1970. Conceding that Soviet industrial growth had averaged 9.5% annually for the past 9 years (compared with the U.S.' 3.6%), Dulles said Soviet industrial production would be only 60% of the U.S.' by 1970. He said that "with a much lower industrial base than we, they are producing a military effort which is roughly equivalent to our own" by devoting twice as much of their gross national product to military purposes as did the U.S. He noted that the U.S. drew additional strength from its military partners, who were "in a very different category than the unwilling & undependable allies of Moscow, even including the Chinese Communists." [See p. 134A3]

‡ Rockefeller's address was denounced Oct. 10 by Chrmn. Georgi A. Zhukov of the USSR's State Com. for Cultural Relations as an attempt to use "cold war" attitudes to impede a growth of East-West trade. He charged that Rockefeller was trying to convince Americans that the USSR sought expanded trade only to "trap" the West.

ASIA

Chinese Attack in Kashmir. At least 9 & possibly 17 Indian border police were killed Oct. 20 in an attack by Communist Chinese forces in the Ladakh area of Kashmir, 45 miles west of the Kashmiri-Tibetan border in traditionally Indian territory. 3 Indian police were wounded seriously.

An Indian External Affairs Ministry communiqué disclosed the attack Oct. 23 in reporting the rejection of a Communist Chinese protest against the incident. The Indian statement said: an Indian police unit, encamped in the Hot Springs area of southern Ladakh, dispatched a search party to hunt 2 Indian constables who had disappeared while patrolling the Kong Ka Pass sector; the search party was "surprised by sudden & heavy fire" from Chinese troops emplaced on a hillside and was overwhelmed by the Chinese "superior strength & use of grenades & mortars;" 17 Indians were killed in the attack.

A 2d Communist Chinese note delivered to India Oct. 25 & confirmed the next day by the Peiping Foreign Ministry said that 9 Indians had been killed in the clash & 10 others taken prisoner, including 7 of the 17 listed as dead by India. 3 prisoners presumably included the 2 Indians missing on patrol near Kong Ka Pass Oct. 19. The Chinese note rejected India's version of the clash, asserting that it had occurred when the Indian police fired on Chinese troops in territory "within China's administrative jurisdiction." It offered to return the 10 prisoners.

(Indian Foreign Ministry officials said Oct. 27 that Red Chinese troops had encamped near an Indian landing strip at Chusul, on the Indian side of the Kashmiri-Tibet border in southern Ladakh.)

Nehru Vs. 'Aggression.' Prime Min. Nehru denounced Communist China Oct. 24 for its "new territorial aggression" in Ladakh and warned that India would not "bow down" to Chinese threats or force. Nehru, who conceded that "no normal government functions" in the disputed area, said Chinese troops had not previously been present in the Hot Springs area, which was "part of Ladakh & therefore part of India." He said Indians would "defend our territory & our prestige & our honor" but that he did not believe "there will be war with China on this issue."

India-Pakistan Accords. A joint communiqué issued Oct. 23 by Indian & Pakistani delegations meeting in New Delhi said that the 2 countries had settled disputes concerning the India-East Pakistan frontier.

The agreements provided for withdrawal of Pakistani troops from the Tukergram area claimed by India's Assam State and for recognition of Pakistani claims to sections of the Patharia Hill forest preserve. Pakistan agreed to accept Indian interpretations of past border awards in demarcation of 1,600 miles of the 2,500-mile border between East Pakistan and the Indian states of Assam, West Bengal & Tripura. Both countries agreed to withdraw all police posts to 150 yards from the frontier and to elaborate supervision arrangements designed to prevent future border clashes.

Lt. Gen. K. M. Sheikh, Pakistani delegation chief, left New Delhi for Karachi Oct. 23 after telling newsmen the talks had "settled all disputes on the East Pakistan-India border."

Pakistani Pres. Ayub Khan told a Karachi news conference Oct. 23 that he hoped for rapid settlement of all outstanding Indian-Pakistani disputes including the Kashmir problem. Ayub said Pakistan was studying Chinese maps that reportedly claimed for Red China small parts of the Gilgit area of northern Pakistan. He warned that any Chinese invasion would be resisted. He noted that road construction currently under way in Afghanistan & Tibet would make a large-scale invasion of the Indian subcontinent feasible within 5 years. [See pp. 338E3, 334B3, 319E3]

Khrushchev Backs China Aims. A denial of the U.S.' thesis of Soviet responsibility for the policies of Communist China was contained in a personal message from Premier Khrushchev to Pres. Eisenhower, delivered Oct. 13 and reported by Washington officials Oct. 21.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1943—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres. Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

The Khrushchev letter, said to remain unpublished by Soviet-U.S. agreement, made clear the USSR's support for Red China's claims to Nationalist-occupied Formosa. It reportedly reiterated Soviet views that the Formosan problem was China's internal affair and not subject to intervention by other nations.

(A U.S. State Dept. statement issued Oct. 21 denied published reports that Khrushchev had won Communist China's agreement to refrain from using force in the Formosa dispute.)

ANZUS Warning. A joint communiqué produced by an Oct. 26 ANZUS Council of Ministers meeting in Washington warned that Communist China's "destructive violence" in Asia and its policy toward Formosa were a "threat to the peace of the world." The meeting, of representatives of the U.S., Australia & New Zealand, warned that any new Communist Chinese military moves against Formosa or other Asian areas would be considered by ANZUS to be "an international problem affecting the stability of the region." [See Vol. XVII, p. 114B1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President. Pres. Eisenhower accepted the resignation of State Undersecy. (for Political Affairs) Robert Daniel Murphy Oct. 28, Murphy's 65th birthday. Murphy was to retire as a career ambassador Oct. 31 and was to be relieved of his duties as undersecretary Dec. 3. [See pp. 263A3, 247E1]

The 13-member International Development Advisory Board resigned en masse Oct. 26 because the current mutual security appropriation bill contained a Congressional statement opposing (but not banning) the use of foreign aid funds to finance the board's operations. [See p. 313C3]

Pres. Eisenhower spent a golfing-&-working vacation at the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club Oct. 21-25. He told reporters Oct. 22 that in 1956 he had contracted a "bronchitis" that "seems to have . . . become chronic" and that "every slight cold has a sort of multiplied effect on me, and consequently I seek warm weather & sun." He flew back to Washington Oct. 25. [See pp. 335E3, 328G1]

Pres. Eisenhower entertained Pres. Sekou Touré of the African Republic of Guinea at a White House dinner Oct. 26, the day Touré arrived for a 16-day state visit. [See p. 242D1]

Mr. Eisenhower Oct. 23 gave John M. McKibbin a recess appointment as Deputy Postmaster General.

The President Oct. 23 designated some drought-stricken parts of Utah as a major disaster area.

LABOR

Steel Strike

Injunction Upheld but Delayed. A Taft-Hartley law injunction ordering the United Steelworkers to end a strike against the U.S.' major steel producers was upheld by the U.S. 3d Circuit Court of Appeals in a 2-1 decision in Philadelphia Oct. 27.

But the appeals court simultaneously stayed execution of the injunction until at least Nov. 2 to permit the union to seek a Supreme Court review. A previous stay had been continued by the appeals court Oct. 22 while it considered the case.

Chief Judge John Biggs Jr. of the 3d Circuit Court of Appeals & Circuit Judge Herbert F. Goodrich formed the majority that voted Oct. 27 to sustain both the validity of District Judge Herbert P. Sorg's injunction & the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley law. Circuit Judge William H. Hastie dissented.

Biggs, in his majority decision, denied the argument of union counsel Arthur J. Goldberg that the Taft-Hartley law unconstitutionally conferred on the courts a non-judicial function by giving them jurisdiction to issue injunctions that both create a right & enforce it. Goldberg contended that since neither union nor management was charged with violating any law, there was no illegality to enjoin. He also held that the controversy was not one that the courts could adjudicate under limitations imposed by Article III, Section 2 of the Constitution.

According to Biggs' majority opinion: "When a court enters a status judgment such as that at bar, . . . it acts judicially & not legislatively; if this were not so, a substantial portion of the jurisdiction granted to the courts . . . by Congress would fall within the interdiction of the Constitution"; an enjoinable wrongful conduct existed in the disputants' "failure to reach an agreement by the processes of collective bargaining"; this failure "has caused them, & it is feared their country with them, to fall into a slough from which it is necessary to lift them, if only for an 80-day period, lest national health & safety be imperiled"; the law required a decision as to whether "serious interference with essential national defense activities or threatened impairment of public health" had been proven; "this is specific enough & factual enough to bring the inquiry within the area of judicial decision as distinguished from legislative judgment"; "the danger is great enough and calls for a remedy as sweeping as the law will permit; whether the remedy provided by the [law] . . . is sufficient to accomplish a cessation of labor strife is a question not for this court but for Congress."

Hastie did not question the majority decision on the constitutional question nor on the proof of the threat to national welfare imposed by the strike. He held that the need for the injunction had not been proven. "The apparent purpose of the statute is to create for a limited time a more favorable environment for collective bargaining between the parties to a nationally hurtful strike," he said. In the current situation, he held, there was evidence that the injunction "will remove existing & rapidly mounting economic pressure upon all parties to settle their differences quickly and thus be hurtful to the statutory objective of promoting a strike settlement by bargaining." [See p. 335E1-D2]

Kaiser Settles. The Kaiser Steel Corp. informed the other major steel companies Oct. 25 that it was signing a separate contract with the striking United Steel Workers. The 2-year contract was signed by company chairman Edgar F. Kaiser & union president David J. McDonald in Washington Oct. 26 as the strike went into its 104th day. It provided for raises in pay & benefits that ultimately would cost Kaiser 22½¢ hourly.

The remaining 11 major steel companies Oct. 25 issued a joint statement calling the terms of the Kaiser settlement "unacceptable" and declaring that they would not go beyond their previous offer. The statement said Kaiser's action "undoubtedly . . . was dictated by circumstances peculiar to the Kaiser interests, which are also engaged in the aluminum industry and which must therefore deal with the Steelworkers' union as a representative of their employes in both industries." It estimated that a Kaiser-type settlement "for the steel industry as a whole would amount to 45 to 50¢ per man hour over a 3-year period." It said Kaiser estimated its "first year (in fact 8 months) cost of the package" at 10¢ a man hour, "which clearly represents an inflationary agreement," whereas the same package would cost other steel companies "at least 17¢ per man hour."

The Kaiser contract provided that work-rule disputes would be referred to a union-company committee authorized to dictate solutions on the spot. It created a committee to draw up a "long-range formula to insure a proper sharing" of economic progress by "stockholders, employes & the public." The committee was to be made up of 3 union nominees, 3 company nominees & 3 outside experts—Dr. George W. Taylor (chairman), David L. Cole & Dr. John Dunlop. Kaiser indicated in an Oct. 26 statement that he considered this committee highly significant. He said it had "the responsibility of finding ways by which any cost savings can eliminate the necessity for regular contract deadlines & incessant new rounds of drawn-out negotiations."

The first year of the contract called for a 10¢-an-hour increase in group insurance, pensions & supplemental unemployment benefits. Although there would be no increase in wage rates during the first year, take-home pay would rise because the company would pay group insurance premiums formerly charged to employes. In the 2d year, there would be a 7¢ hourly wage raise plus a cost-of-living increase, if warranted, of up to 3¢ hourly. These increases, applied to incentive pay, shifts in job rate classifications & minor fringe improvements would make the 2d year's cost 12½¢ an hour.

The company & union, in a joint statement Oct. 26, characterized the agreement as "non-inflationary." Kaiser Steel planned no immediate price rise as a result of the settlement. The

agreement applied to at least 7,500 Kaiser production employes. The company, centered in Fontana, Calif., was the nation's 9th largest steel producer, the largest west of the Mississippi, although its capacity (2,933,000 ingot tons) was only 2% of the national capacity. [See p. 335F-G2]

The Detroit Steel Corp. settled with the United Steelworkers Oct. 27 on economic terms similar to those accepted by Kaiser. Detroit Steel, which had not been struck, was the U.S.' 16th largest steel producer.

'Ike' Says U.S. Imperiled. Pres. Eisenhower issued at his Augusta, Ga. vacation hq. Oct. 22 a statement asserting that "obviously, the steel strike threatens to imperil the national health or safety." Essential steel "supplies are now below normal (10 million tons) and are nearing the exhaustion point," he reported. "Some kinds of steel already are exhausted." He said "our space activities, our missile programs & all our other defense programs . . . are now being delayed" by the strike. It would take "several weeks" after the ending of the strike "to produce some kinds of steel, like special steel alloys for missiles & steel sheets for automobiles," he pointed out. He recalled a Labor Department estimate that continuation of the strike would bring idleness to 3 million workers (including the 500,000 strikers) by the end of the year and would affect 9 million persons (workers & their families). [See p. 335G1-D2]

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters at his Oct. 22 press conference that "I don't think Taft-Hartley is necessarily any cure for this thing. I believe that self-discipline & the setting up by all of us as our standard the [U.S.] welfare . . . is the only thing that ever will do it." He said: "I don't think that Taft-Hartley has had a very brilliant history, and . . . I do not believe it is necessarily good or adequate legislation; but . . . I am not so sure that additional legislation is going to do exactly what we want"; "I really believe . . . that punitive law, or law requiring compulsion against peoples' respected rights is going to worsen the situation rather than better it; now, on the other hand, if people will not exercise the self-discipline that the whole concept of free government implies, then indeed this is going to be a time when we all have to study & see just exactly what may be done because we cannot allow the country itself to be damaged unconscionably."

(Strike-caused lay-offs increasing the number of idled auto workers to 125,000 were announced by General Motors Oct. 27.) [See p. 335C3]

(The U.S. Steel Corp. Oct. 27 announced a record loss exceeding $31 million in 1959's 3d quarter, but the board voted to continue the 75¢ quarterly dividend.) [See p. 290F3]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Trial-Vote Link Upheld. The Supreme Court Oct. 12 upheld, by refusing to review, a Jan. 16 U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling voiding the murder conviction of Robert Lee Goldsby, 32, a Negro, on the ground that Negroes were systematically excluded from juries in Carroll County, Miss., where he had been tried. Carroll County & all other Mississippi counties chose jurors from lists of registered voters. Although more than ½ of the county's population was Negro, it had no Negro voters and therefore no eligible Negro jurors.

The appeals court's January ruling ordered Mississippi to try Goldsby before a constitutionally constituted jury within 8 months of its judgment or of the final test of certiorari. The Oct. 12 refusal of the Supreme Court to review the case started the 8-month period. The state therefore had until May 12, 1960 to register some Carroll County Negroes as voters, qualify them as jurors and then retry Goldsby before a jury in which Negroes would be eligible to serve.

Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson of Mississippi had warned in his petition for Supreme Court review that the appeals court decision would "render all Negroes immune to successful prosecution for any & all crimes" in Carroll County. "If all members of any race voluntarily refrain from seeking to become qualified for jury service over the years, as in the instant case, we know of no legal means by which they can be required to become so qualified," Patterson said.

Goldsby had been convicted of killing Mrs. Byran F. Nelms after her husband had ordered a group of Negroes out of his filling station & dairy bar. [See pp. 144D2, 289F3]

Court Bars Rights Panel. A special 3-judge federal court in Shreveport, La. Oct. 17 granted Louisiana a permanent injunction prohibiting federal Civil Rights Commission hearings in the state. District Judge Edwin F. Hunter Jr., in an opinion in which District Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. concurred, held that CRC rules were unconstitutional because they did not permit persons being investigated to confront & cross-examine witnesses or to be told charges against them. Judge John Minor Wisdom of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals dissented. He said the rules were constitutional, but he expressed sympathy for those seeking the right to cross-examine and criticized the use of a commission to probe voting.

The case resulted from the CRC's plan to hold a July 13 hearing in Shreveport into charges of 67 North Louisiana Negroes that they had been denied voting rights. 17 North Louisiana voting registrars were subpenaed. But State Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion, acting on the registrars' behalf, obtained from Judge Dawkins July 12 a temporary restraining order barring the hearings.

The Justice Department had sued in federal district court in New Orleans June 29 to halt the removal of Negroes' names from Washington Parish voting lists. The Justice Department said 1,281 Negroes had been taken off the lists between Nov. 1958 & June 16, 1959 as a result of challenges by members of the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish. The suit named as defendants the council, council members Diaz D. McElveen, E. Ray McElveen, Saxon Farmer & Eugene Farmer. Curtis M. Thomas, parish voter registrar, was listed as a defendant. [See p. 289F3]

(U.S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright in New Orleans July 15 ordered the local school board to submit a desegregation plan by Mar. 1, 1960. He suggested that it consider a plan for desegregating the first grade the first year and for extending integration a grade a year thereafter.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 429F3]

(The CRC voted Oct. 14 to add alleged discrimination in the administration of justice & in employment to its current inquiries into bias in voting, housing & education.) [See pp. 328C2, 313C-D3, 289C2-290A2]

Placement Law Upheld. 2 decisions upholding the validity of the North Carolina pupil placement law were upheld Oct. 12 by Supreme Court refusal to review them. Similar laws, designed to block or slow integration, had been adopted by Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas & Virginia. The Supreme Court action blocked a Raleigh Negro family's effort to bypass placement procedure and rejected an effort to force Montgomery County to adopt an integration plan. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 326G2]

The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 4 that 54 Negro pupils were peacefully attending integrated schools in these N.C. cities & towns: Durham (3 Negroes in senior high, 2 in Carr Jr. High & 2 in Brogden Jr. High); Winston-Salem (6 in Easton Elementary & one in Reynolds High); Charlotte (one in Garinger High); Greensboro (6 in Gillespie Park Elementary & Jr. High); High Point (2 in senior high); Havelock (14 in Havelock Elementary & 3 in Graham Barden Elementary); Goldsboro (14 in Meadow Lane Elementary). The 7 Durham Negroes were among 8 admitted to white schools by the Durham School Board Aug. 28. The Havelock Negroes were children of servicemen at the Cherry Point Marine Air Station near New Bern, N.C. 18 Negroes denied admission to white public schools in Burnsville, N.C. began make-shift classes in the basement of the Griffith Chapel Methodist Church Sept. 21, and 7 others went to Allen High School, a Negro school operated by the Methodist church in Asheville, 40 miles away.

(Roger Earl Williams, 38, Wake Forest, N.C. white farmer who had pleaded no contest in Raleigh, N.C. Aug. 24 to charges of manslaughter in the shooting of a Negro, William Person, 28, was ordered by the court Aug. 25 to pay $2,750 to the victim's wife & 4 children. Williams said that Person had been a friend of his and that his death had occurred accidently when he fired as a joke to make Person run faster.)

(The NAACP, at its convention in New York, upheld July 17 the 6-month suspension imposed on Robert F. Williams, president of the Monroe, N.C. NAACP chapter, for proposing to fight "violence with violence." Williams, protesting the acquittal of 2 N.C. white men charged with raping

Negro women, had said: "We cannot rely on the law. We can get no justice under the present system. . . . If it's necessary to stop lynching with lynching, then we must be willing to resort to that method.")

Arkansas Developments. Gov. Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas told reporters during the Southern Governors Conference in Asheville, N.C. Oct. 12 that "the South can live with limited or token integration" but that it depended on "circumstances in each locality." "Mass integration" would not be accepted, he said.

The U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis Sept. 21 upheld Arkansas' pupil placement laws and reversed a lower court order that the Dollarway School District near Pine Bluff, Ark. immediately admit 3 Negro children to an all-white school. The lower court order was that of U.S. District Judge Axel J. Beck, who had held the placement laws valid but had ordered the admission of the 3 Negroes on the opening of the school year. [See p. 265A-B1]

3 explosions in Little Rock, Ark. the night of Sept. 7-8 wrecked an empty room in the school board office, damaged the office of the construction company of which Mayor Werner C. Knoop was president and damaged Fire Chief Gann Nalley's city-owned station wagon. The FBI entered the case immediately. 5 suspects were arrested by Sept. 11. J. D. Sims, 33, a truck driver, pleaded guilty Sept. 14 and was sentenced to a 5-year prison term. Not-guilty pleas were entered by E. A. Lauderdale Sr., 48, lumber dealer; Samuel Graydon Beavers, 49, auto salesman; Jesse Raymond Perry, 24, truck driver, & John Taylor Coggins, 39, state hospital employe. Faubus deplored the violence but asserted Sept. 8 that "if the cause were removed, there would have been no bombings." [See p. 264E-G1]

The Arkansas Supreme Court Sept. 14 unanimously invalidated a 1957 state anti-NAACP law and sections of a companion law creating a State Sovereignty Commission whose role would have been to help prevent or postpone integration. The anti-NAACP law did not mention the NAACP but required that organizations such as the NAACP must report to the Sovereignty Commission on finances & membership. [See p. 265C1]

Capitol Job Bias. Irving Ferman, executive vice chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, confirmed Oct. 26 that the committee was pressing Matthew H. McCloskey of Philadelphia to give jobs to qualified Negroes on 3 projects to extend the Capitol in Washington & to build 2 other government buildings in Washington, including a 3d office building for the House of Representatives. McCloskey, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, was prime contractor on the 3 projects. McCloskey had said local union stewards had done the hiring and were to blame for the discrimination. He was reported to have asked AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany & other top labor officials to crack down on the locals and force them to permit the hiring of Negroes. It was reported that Negroes were hired only as helpers & truck drivers on the projects. [See pp. 313F3-314C1; Vol. XVII, 7E3]

FOREIGN

Soviet Union

Record Budget. A 1960 budget providing for revenues of 772.1 billion rubles & expenditures of 744.8 billion rubles* was presented to the USSR's Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) Oct. 27.

The Soviet budget, a peacetime record, earmarked heavy expenditures for science & heavy industry but maintained defense spending at 1959 levels of 96.1 billion rubles, or 12.9% of the total budget.

These major budget expenditures were disclosed Oct. 27 by the Soviet press: science—32.6 billion rubles; state investments—255½ billion rubles (total investments by the Soviet Govt. & individual enterprises to reach 522 billion rubles in 1960); social services, culture, education & pensions —247.4 billion rubles; transport & communications—57.4 billion rubles; agriculture—50.6 billion rubles; government—11.1 billion rubles.

Revenues were budgeted as follows: 317.1 billion rubles from turnover taxes on consumer goods, 203 billion rubles from taxes on industrial enterprises & 57.2 billion rubles from income taxes (13% maximum).

Deputy Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, chief Soviet economic planner, told the Supreme Soviet Oct. 27 that USSR industrial production would exceed 1959 quotas & achieve increases of 12% for heavy industry & 10½% for consumer goods. He listed these goals for achievement of a planned 8.1% increase in 1960 (8.8% in heavy industry, 6.4% in consumer goods): steel—64.9 million tons; iron ore—105 million tons; oil—144 million tons; electricity—291.15 billion kwh.; natural gas—53 billion cu. meters; housing—2,400,000 apartments. [See p. 337C3]

A-Projects Praised. Chrmn. John A. McCone of the U.S.' AEC told a Washington press conference Oct. 27 that his tour of Soviet nuclear facilities had impressed him with the "remarkable" speed with which Soviet scientists could organize & carry out new atomic projects. He insisted, however, that the U.S. remained ahead of the USSR in nuclear power, controlled thermonuclear energy & high-energy physics. [See pp. 331B1, 326C2]

Associate Prof. Seymour Melmam, Columbia U. production techniques expert, told the N.Y. Times Oct. 25 that automated mass-production techniques shown him on a recent visit to the USSR indicated that Soviet industry was producing certain machine tools in less than ½ the man-hours required by Western techniques and could pose a competitive threat to Western machine tool markets.

Flu Vaccine Claimed. Soviet development of an effective live virus vaccine to combat influenza was reported at an American Public Health Assn. meeting in Atlantic City, N.J. Oct. 20. Dr. A. A. Smorodintsev, Leningrad Experimental Medicine Inst. virologist, said the vaccine had been given to 100 million persons in the USSR and was being administered to 20 million more annually. He said the vaccine was nasally-administered & effective for a 6-month period. He also disclosed that Soviet scientists had developed a live vaccine against mumps and that more than 12 million Soviet children had been immunized from poliomyelitis with live vaccine of the (Dr. Albert) Sabin type. [See p. 326A3]

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Algeria. Pres. de Gaulle's plan for Algerian self-determination was accepted Oct. 24 by 34 French senators from Algeria & the Sahara in a statement urging a French-rebel cease-fire as a precondition to the program. 21 of the senators represented Moslems. The first 2 Algerian groups to back the self-determination plan—Gaullist UNR members from central Algeria & 300 mayors & local officials meeting in Sidi-bel-Abbes—declared their support for it Oct. 25. [See p. 334D1]

Austria. Mayor Franz Jonas' Socialist Party won 60 seats on the 100-member Vienna Municipal Council Oct. 25 in the city's first elections since the end of the 4-power occupation of Austria. Conservatives, in coalition with the Socialists, won 33 seats. Communists lost 3 of their 6 council seats. [See p. 227G1]

Britain. Prime Min. Macmillan completed his cabinet Oct. 22 with the appointment of Richard Wood, 39, legless World War II veteran & son of the Earl of Halifax, to replace Lord Mills as power minister. 2 cabinet-rank ministerial appointments announced the same day: Lord John Hope, 47, succeeded Hugh Molson as works minister, and John R. Bevins, 51, replaced Ernest Marples as postmaster general.

Other sub-cabinet appointments disclosed Oct. 22: Jocelyn Simon, 47, knighted upon designation to succeed Sir Harry Hylton-Foster as solicitor general; Sir Edward Boyle as Treasury financial secretary; Miss Mervyn Pike as assistant postmaster general; Patricia Hornsby-Smith as joint Parlt. secretary to the Pensions & Natl. Insurance Ministry; Edith Pitt as Health Ministry Parlt. secretary; Cuthbert Alport as Commonwealth relations state minister; J. N. Browne as Scottish Office state minister & Frederick Erroll as Board of Trade state minister. [See p. 337D1]

The new House of Commons convened for the first time Oct. 20 and chose Sir Harry Hylton-Foster to succeed speaker William S. Morrison.

Hugh Gaitskell was reelected Oct. 23 as Labor Party leader in Parlt. Aneurin Bevan was chosen as deputy leader, and Herbert W. Bowden was reelected chief whip. [See p. 337A3]

Burma. Pakistani officials reported Oct. 24 that more than 10,000 Moslems had fled from Burma to East Pakistan this year to escape pressure from Burmese officials & Buddhist tribes.

* Official rate: 4 rubles to the dollar; tourist rate: 10 rubles to the dollar.

Ceylon. Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene, only woman in the Ceylonese cabinet, was replaced by M. B. W. Mediwake Oct. 20 as Local Govt. & Housing Minister after charges that she had "close associations" with the assassin of Prime Min. Bandaranaike. Colombo police inspector Newton Perera was arrested Oct. 21 in connection with the slaying. [See p. 338E2]

Cyprus. Meetings of the Transitional Com. for the preparation of an independent Cyprus constitution were suspended by Archbishop Makarios Oct. 19 after an alleged renewal of arms smuggling by the Turkish Cypriot underground. Makarios, Fazil Kutchuk, leader of the Turkish community, & Actg. British Gov. George Sinclair appealed to all Cypriots Oct. 24 to turn in illegally held arms. (The Turkish motor ship Deniz was scuttled by its crew off Cyprus Oct. 18 after being intercepted by British Navy patrols while smuggling arms.) [See p. 338F2]

Czechoslovakia. U.S. Army Sp. 4/C John R. Kennedy, 26, of Philadelphia was freed & returned to U.S. authorities at the West German border Oct. 24 after completing a 14-month jail sentence for illegally crossing the Czech border in 1958. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 369B2]

Finland. A 5-year Soviet-Finnish trade agreement signed in Helsinki Oct. 22 by Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan provided for Finnish delivery to the USSR of 122 ships (including 2 large icebreakers), metal products, wood & paper and for Soviet shipment to Finland of oil, grains, metals & 25,000 automobiles. [See p. 30E-F2]

France. Robert Pesquet, former Gaullist Social Republican & Poujadist deputy, made public Oct. 23 charges that that he had carried out a faked murder attack on ex-Interior Min. Mitterand planned by Mitterand himself. Mitterand & Pesquet immediately filed countersuits for defamation. [See p. 335A1]

Ex-Tahitian Premier Pouvaana Oopa was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment in Papeete, Tahiti Oct. 23 for leading attacks on local Gaullists & trying to burn the city after Tahiti voted in Sept. 1958 to maintain French ties. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 151E2]

Hungary. A statement issued by the U.S. State Dept. Oct. 22, the 3d anniversary of the Hungarian revolt, said the uprising would "live in history as the symbol of a people's sacrifice in the cause of independence." U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. renewed demands Oct. 23 that Sir Leslie Munroe, UN representative on Hungary, be admitted to Hungary.* [See p. 228C1]

Ireland. James Dillon was elected Oct. 21 as president of the United Ireland Party and as opposition leader in the Dail Eireann (Irish Parlt.). He succeeded John A. Costello, 67, & Gen. Richard Mulcahy, 73, who resigned as party leaders earlier the same day. [See p. 201E3]

Kenya. Police dispersed 5,000 Africans demonstrating in downtown Nairobi Oct. 20 in support of nationalist Tom Mboya. [See p. 274C3]

Sir Patrick Renison was sworn in Oct. 23 as Kenya governor.

Korea. The replacement of North Korean Foreign Min. Nam Il by Pak Sung Chul was reported Oct. 25 by Peiping radio. Gen. Nam Il, who represented North Korea in the Panmunjom truce negotiations, apparently remained a North Korean deputy premier. [See p. 299B1]

South Korean Govt. memoranda handed visiting U.S. State Undersecy. C. Douglas Dillon on his arrival in Seoul Oct. 23 asked $222 million in U.S. aid for the 1960-61 fiscal year & release of $14 million worth of aid materials to repair recent typhoon damage. [See pp. 316C3, 296E2]

Liechtenstein. Officials of Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino & Andorra met near Vaduz, Liechtenstein Oct. 23 for a "little 4" summit meeting on increased tourism and voted to expand the Little Europe Club to include the Vatican, Luxembourg &, possibly, the Isle of Sark. [See p. 330F3]

Nepal. William F. Rivers, an American engineer, was appointed Oct. 13 as manager of the Nepalese Govt.'s Industrial Development Corp.

Pakistan. Decrees issued Oct. 21 by Pres. Ayub Khan established a system of industrial courts empowered to settle all Pakistani strikes & labor disputes. The courts would rule on disputes in cases where works committees & special mediation councils had failed to achieve rapid settlements. Industrial court rulings would be final. [See p. 339E1]

Poland. A revision of Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz' cabinet announced Oct. 27 indicated a return to strict Communist Party economic & political controls in Poland. The cabinet changes reportedly were ordered by CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka to cope with growing shortages of meat & other foods, unplanned state expenditures & foreign exchange shortages.

Agriculture Min. Edward Ochab, who had returned to Poland Oct. 17 from a 2-week visit to the U.S., was replaced by Deputy Agriculture Min. Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Ochab was given a CP Central Com. Secretariat job. Eugeniusz Szyr, State Planning Comm. member, & ex-Motor Industry Min. Julian Tokarski were named deputy premiers. Amb.-to-USSR Tadeusz Gede was made deputy to Chrmn. Stefan Jedrychowski of the State Planning Comm., and Deputy Education Min. Waclaw Tylodziecki replaced Vladislaw Bienkowski as education minister. [See p. 94D1; Vol. XVIII, 247E1; XVII, 62G2]

Red China. Output of industrial-quality steel by "modern methods" during Jan.-September surpassed 1958's 8 million tons, Peiping radio reported Oct. 14. [See p. 299G1]

Increases of 7½% to 12% in state prices paid for soya beans, peanuts, sugar cane & beets, beef & oxen were ordered Oct. 16 to spur farm output in 18 of Red China's 25 provinces.

Singapore. The Legislative Assembly approved Oct. 14 a bill introduced by Prime Min. Lee Kuan Yew extending for 5 years emergency regulations permitting detention without trial of persons accused of threatening state security. [See p. 234G2]

South Africa. UN General Assembly Trusteeship Com. charges that South Africa's primary goal in mandated South West Africa appeared to be the supply of cheap African labor for South African industry were disputed Oct. 20 by Rep.-to-UN Johannes G. Van Der Wath. In an informal report to the committee (South Africa had refused to report to the UN on the territory since 1946), Van Der Wath detailed South African development & educational aid to the territory. He said African land holdings had risen from 1,000,000 hectares (one hectare=2.47 acres) to 22½ million hectares during the South African mandate. The UN charges were made in a report by a subcommittee headed by Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat of Uruguay. [See p. 250B3]

Nationalist Party candidates won at least 110 of 170 provincial legisature seats in South African provincial elections held Oct. 15 and retained control of the Cape Province, Transvaal & Orange Free State. The opposition United Party won 59 seats & retained control of Natal. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 131F2]

Spain. Madrid Baptist Minister José Nunez Moreno was sentenced Oct. 17 to 2 months' imprisonment & fined 1,000 pesetas ($16.80) for illegally attempting to reopen his chapel, closed by Govt. order in 1954. [See p. 323F3]

Switzerland. Leftwing parties lost 3 seats in general elections held Oct. 25 for the 196-member National Council (lower house of Parlt.). Socialists lost 2 seats but retained 51; Communists lost one of their 4 seats. Other party standings: Radicals 51, Farmers 23, Conservatives 47, Independents 10, rightwing Liberals 5, leftwing Democrats 6. [See p. 130E3]

West Germany. The Western European Union Council, meeting in London, voted Oct. 22 to grant West Germany permission to build surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles for anti-aircraft defense. The Council (Britain, France, Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg & Italy) removed these weapons from the 1948 Brussels Treaty list of weapons prohibited for West German manufacture. The action had been recommended by Gen. Lauris Norstad, SACEUR, to permit West Germany to build U.S.-designed Hawk & Sidewinder

* In testimony before the House Un-American Activities Com. Sept. 10 (made public Oct. 22), Gen. Bela Kiraly, Budapest garrison commander during the revolt, said the temporary armistice agreement between Budapest rebels & Soviet forces had been negotiated by Anastas I. Mikoyan & Mikhail A. Suslov of the Soviet CP Central Com. Kiraly said Soviet troops had broken the agreement & crushed the revolt after a Hungarian peace delegation sent to sign the pact had been arrested by Col. Gen. Ivan A. Serov, then-Soviet security chief, on direct orders of Soviet Premier Khrushchev. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 395C3, 377D1, 365B1]

missiles.† [See p. 339G1; Vol. XVIII, 364A1]

LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Castro Accuses U.S. Premier Fidel Castro told a rally of 300,000 persons (he had called for 1,000,000) in Havana Oct. 26 that the U.S. had "shamelessly" permitted planes from Miami, Fla. to drop anti-government leaflets & bombs on Havana Oct. 21. 2 persons had been killed & 45 wounded by the "bombs," Castro charged. (An attack by terrorists who fired & tossed hand grenades from speeding cars took place at the same time.) The Cuban National police denied the leaflet-dropping planes had dropped bombs. The FBI reported in Washington Oct. 23 that Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz, ex-Cuban Air Force chief currently living in Miami, had admitted leading planes on a leaflet raid. Diaz said in Miami Oct. 22 that anti-aircraft fire by Cuban soldiers had caused the 2 deaths. [See p. 235A3]

Castro, who had begun attacking the U.S. in a 4-hour TV address Oct. 23, asked the crowd Oct. 26 whether the revolutionary military courts should be reestablished. The crowd responded: "Firing squad! Firing squad!" Castro said his government had been falsely accused of communism by vested interests because they were being injured by the things "we do like reducing rent, distributing land to the peasants & growing rice."

U.S. Denies Charges. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference in Washington Oct. 28 that the U.S. Government was using "every single facility that is available" to prevent illegal flights from the U.S. to Cuba.

A U.S. denial of Castro's allegations was made Oct. 27 by Amb. Philip W. Bonsal to Pres. Osvaldo Dorticos, who then was given a memorandum outlining the U.S.' views. The memo said the U.S.: (1) was enforcing to the best of its abilities laws prohibiting activities against foreign countries including illegal arms exports, (2) was "shocked" at the suggestion that it did not oppose the "bombing" of Havana and denied that any evidence of such a bombing had been given, (3) rejected any inference that it countenanced illegal activities against Cuba, (4) had opposed arms shipments to the Caribbean area to promote peace and not to discriminate against Cuba (an oral protest against the proposed sale of British jets to Cuba was made by the U.S. State Dept. to a British Embassy official in Washington Oct. 16), (5) denied that the U.S. press had engaged in a "deliberate plan to discredit Cuba," (6) had neither endorsed nor opposed Cuba's economic reform program, (7) had not raised the threat of communism in opposition to social & economic reform.

Asst. State Secy. (for Inter-American Affairs) Roy R. Rubottom asked in an Oct. 24 telegram to John C. Drier, chairman of the Inter-American Peace Com. of the Organization for American States, that the committee investigate the activities of Cuban refugees in the U.S. as well as the leaflet bombing of Havana. The committee began in Washington Oct. 26 an inquiry into whether Cuban refugees were mounting hostile actions against Cuba from U.S. bases.

Ex-Kin Vs. Castro. Dr. Rafael Diaz Belart, 33, ex-brother-in-law of Fidel Castro, revealed in New York Oct. 20 that he headed a White Rose movement dedicated to the overthrow of Castro's government. Diaz Belart, who had been transport minister and majority leader of the House of Representatives during the Batista regime, denied that the movement had any connection with Batista or Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Trujillo.

78 persons were arrested in a round-up of anti-Castro elements Oct. 24. 40, arrested in Havana, were described as ex-military men of the Batista regime. 38, seized in Camaguey, were officers who had served under Maj. Huberto Matos, who had been arrested Oct. 21. [See p. 339D2]

(An alleged attempt on Castro's life was made Oct. 22 by Roberto Salas Hernandez, 44, who was accused of trying to approach Castro with a knife as he spoke to workers. Castro recommended he be sent to a hospital for drunkenness.) [See p. 260A1]

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Mexico. Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos, accompanied by his wife & daughter, Eva, 17, paid state visits to the U.S. Oct. 9-15 & 18 and to Canada Oct. 15-18. He visited U.S. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 9-12, spending part of Oct. 10-11 at the latter's Camp David retreat in Maryland. (It was disclosed Oct. 12 that Mr. Eisenhower had given Lopez Mateos a $2,300 blue Ford Falcon sedan, which he [Mr. Eisenhower] had paid for himself.)

Addressing a special meeting of the OAS Oct. 12, Lopez Mateos said the organization's economic efforts had "not satisfied the legitimate aspirations of our peoples nor the confidence they have placed in our organization."

Lopez Mateos visited Chicago Oct. 13, addressed a meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York Oct. 14 and then went to Canada, becoming the first Mexican head of state to do so. He returned to the U.S. Oct. 18 for a barbecue party with ex-Pres. Truman on the Johnson City, Tex. ranch of U.S. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson. [See p. 103G3]

OBITUARIES

Wendell W. Anderson, 58, Bundy Tubing Co. pres. since 1929, U.S.' NATO defense administrator 1954-55; Oct. 20 in Philadelphia.

Sir Albert N. Braithwaite, 66, industrialist, Conservative British MP for West Harrow since 1951, who had just won reelection; Oct. 20 in London (suicide by barbiturate poisoning).

Prof. André Bonnard, 71, Swiss-born authority on Greek literature, World (Communist) Peace Council member (convicted in 1954 of violating Swiss espionage laws), winner of Stalin Peace Prize in 1954; Oct. 18 in Lausanne.

Harold Callender, 67, European economic correspondent for N.Y. Times since 1958, chief Paris correspondent 1944-58; Oct. 8 in Paris of cancer.

John M. Casey, 97, head of Boston's Licensing Bureau 1904-32 (known for his censoring of theatrical productions); Oct. 22 in Boston.

Dr. Eugene Constantine de Savitsch, 54, Russian-born U.S.-educated surgeon, expert on Russian political psychology; Oct. 15 in London.

Irving S. Florsheim, 65, Florsheim Shoe Co. chairman since 1946; Oct. 18 in Chicago.

Dr. Ibrahim Hakemi, 89, Iranian premier (1945 & 1948) who disputed USSR's postwar occupation of Azerbaijan; Oct. 20 in Teheran. [See Vol. VIII, p. 195D]

Walt Ingram, 24, U.S. bantamweight boxer; Oct. 26 in Guadalajara, Mexico of injuries in an Oct. 24 nontitle bout with world champion José Becerra.

Dr. Paul Kosok, 63, chrmn. Long Island U. History & Govt. Dept. 1949-58, sociologist, composer, conductor Brooklyn Civic Orchestra 1931-42, author ("Land, Water & Life in Ancient Peru," "Lewis Henry Morgan," "The Spiral & Its Derivatives"); Oct. 4 in New York of heart attack.

Werner Krauss, 75, Austrian actor whose Nazi sympathies & connections caused demonstrations & riots in London in 1933 & in Berlin in 1950 (despite his clearance by a German tribunal in Stuttgart in 1947); Oct. 20 in Vienna.

A. R. Mosher, 78, Canadian Congress of Labor pres. 1940-56, aide in forming Intl. Brotherhood of Railway Employes in 1907; Sept. 24 near Ottawa, Ont.

Prof. Gonippo Raggi, 84, Italian-born Roman Catholic ecclesiastical artist who painted murals for & decorated churches in North & South America; Oct. 22 in Orange, N.J.

Carl Rungius, 90, German-born wild-life painter, hunting companion of Theodore Roosevelt; Oct. 20 in New York of stroke.

Elliott White Springs, 63, pres. Springs Cotton Mills & Springs Mills, Inc., U.S.'s No. 3 air ace in World War I, author; Oct. 15 in N.Y. of cancer.

James E. Strates, 65, Greek-born carnival operator; Oct. 11 in Danville, Va. of stroke.

Henry George Wandsford Woodhead, 76, founder (1912) & editor (1912-30) China Year Book, English-language newspaper editor in China prior to World War II; Sept. 29 in London.

Charles Smith Whitney, 66, consulting & design engineer, authority on reinforced concrete structural design; Oct. 25 in Paris of perforated ulcer.

† The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 13 that these major U.S. firms were forming ties with West German arms-makers and were providing much of the capital for West German rearmament: Lockheed Aircraft with Heinkel, Messerschmitt & the Northern Group companies; General Electric & American Motors with the Bayerische Motorenwerke; Vertol Aircraft with Dornier; Sikorsky Helicopters with A. G. Weser of the Northern Group; Perkin-Elmer Corp. with the Bodensee Werk; Continental Motors with the Kloeckner-Humbolt-Deutz steel company; General Dynamics with the Hispano Suiza Corp.; Bell Aircraft with the Henschel aircraft company; Studebaker-Packard with the Daimler-Benz Co.

SPORTS

Boxing. World featherweight title—retained by Davey Moore, 26, of Springfield, O. by a first-round TKO over Bobby Neill, 26, of Britain in London Oct. 20.

Bridge. American Contract Bridge League tournament in Chicago Aug. 1: men's pair championship—won by Harry J. Fishbein of N.Y. & John Gerber of Houston; women's pair championship—won by Mrs. Dorothy Hayden of N.Y. & Mrs. Betty Goldberg of Baltimore.

Chess. U.S. Chess Federation open championship—won by Arthur B. Bisguier of N.Y. with a 10-2 total in Omaha July 31.

Cricket. England-India 5-match series—won by England in London Aug. 24; county championship—won by Yorkshire with 204 points in 28 games Sept. 1 (Trevor Bailey, 35, of Essex captured his 100th wicket & scored his 2,000th run playing against Yorkshire Sept. 20).

Cycling. $150,000 Tour de France (2,706 miles)—won by Federico Bahamontes, 31, of Toledo, Spain July 18 in 123 hr. 46:45 (22-mph. approximate average speed), for $112,000.

Fencing. National championships in Los Angeles July 1: saber title—retained by Salle Santelli team of N.Y.; women's foil event—won by Los Angeles Athletic Club. World championships in Budapest: foil title—won by Allen L. N. Jay, 28, of London July 15; women's title—won by Emma Efimova, 28, of the USSR July 17; epée title—won by Brouno Khabarov of the USSR July 22.

Golf. British Open—won by Gary Player, 23, of Johannesburg, South Africa with 284 in Muirfield, Scotland July 3. $52,000 Buick Open playoff—won by Art Wall Jr., 35, of Pocono Manor, Pa. for $9,000 in Flint, Mich. July 6. Ladies' PGA title—won by Betsy Rawls, 31, of Spartanburg, S.C. for $1,247.35 in French Lick, Ind. July 6. French Open—won by David Thomas, 24, of Britain with 276 in Paris July 7. Western Open—won by Mike Souchak of Grossinger, N.Y. for $5,000 in Pittsburgh July 12. John G. Anderson Memorial tournament—won by Deane Beman, 21, of Britain & Bill Ruppert, 27, of Bethesda, Md. in Mamaroneck, N.Y. July 12. National public links tournament—won by Bill Wright, 23 (first Negro to win the event), of Seattle in Denver July 18. $8,000 Southern California PGA—won by Jerry Barber of Los Angeles in Long Beach, Calif. July 19. $12,500 Ohio Women's Open—won by Mickey Wright, 24, of Bonita, Calif. in Alliance July 19. $20,000 Mount Prospect (Ill.) Women's Open—won by Betsy Rawls for $6,500 July 27. PGA championship—won by Bob Rosburg of Palo Alto, Calif. for $8,250 in Minneapolis Aug. 2. $25,000 Carling Open—won by Dow Finsterwald of Tequesta, Fla. for $3,500 (plus $5,000 bonus as a repeat winner) in Cleveland Aug. 9. Canadian Women's Open—won by Mrs. Marlene Stewart Streit, 25, of Toronto (record 6th time-winner) Aug. 15. $25,000 Motor City Open—won by Souchak for $3,500 in Detroit Aug. 16. Rubber City Open—won by Tom Nieporte, 29, of Bronxville, N.Y. for $2,800 in Akron, O. Aug. 23. U.S. women's amateur championship—won by Barbara McIntire, 24, of Jupiter, Fla. in Washington Aug. 29. $35,000 Milwaukee Open—won by Gene Littler, 29, of Singing Hills, Calif. for $5,300 Aug. 30 (U.S. champion Billy Casper of Bonita, Calif. withdrew Aug. 26 because of illness). $20,000 Kansas City Open—won by Finsterwald for $2,800 Sept. 7. Metropolitan PGA seniors championship—won by Tony Manero, 54, of Greenwich, Conn. in Tuckahoe, N.Y. Sept. 9. British professional match championship—won by David Snell for $2,100 in Southport, Eng. Sept. 12. $25,000 Dallas Open—won by Julius Boros of Southern Pines, N.C. for $3,500 Sept. 14. Metropolitan Open—won by Jim Turnesa, 46, of Elmsford, N.Y. in Woodmere, N.Y. Sept. 18. U.S. amateur championship—won by Jack Nicklaus, 19, of Columbus, O. in Colorado Springs Sept. 19. $20,000 El Paso Open—won by Marty Furgol of Coghill, Ill. Sept. 20. Dunlop Masters tournament—won by Christy O'Connor of Ireland in Portmarnock, Ireland Sept. 20. U.S. Senior Women's Golf Assn. championship—won by Mrs. Harrison Flippin of Ardmore, Pa. Sept. 30 for the 5th successive year. Japanese Open—won by Chen Ching-po of Formosa in a playoff over Sukemasa Shinamura of Japan in Tokyo Oct. 1. $20,000 Oregon Centennial Open—won by Billy Casper Jr. in Portland Oct. 4. Metropolitan PGA championship—won by Doug Ford of Yonkers, N.Y. in Cedarhurst, N.Y. for the 3d time Oct. 8. U.S. Seniors title—won by John Clark Espie Jr., 60, of Indianapolis in Memphis Oct. 10. Brazil Open—won by Bill Casper, 28, of Apple Valley, Calif. with a record 268 at Rio de Janiero's Gavea Country Club Oct. 25.

Motorboat Racing. Harmsworth Trophy—won by Miss Supertest III, driven by Bob Hayward, 31, of Canada in Detroit Aug. 27.

Pentathlon. National AAU title—won by Dixon Farmer, 18, of Orinda, Calif. in El Monte, Calif. July 10. World military pentathlon championship—won by Stik Lekberg (individual) with 46.5 points & Sweden (team) with 269 points in Kristianstad, Sweden Aug. 22 (France was 2d, Italy 3d). World modern pentathlon championships—retained by Igor Novikov, 30, of the USSR (individual) & by the USSR (team) in Hershey, Pa. Sept. 26-30 (Finland was 2d, U.S. 3d). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 344D1]

Polo. National 20-goal championship—won by Circle F (Dallas, Tex.) over Meadow Brook (L.I., N.Y.), 11-5, at Piping Rock, N.Y. July 18.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nobel Prizes. The Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm Oct. 26 announced the award of the $42,610 Nobel Prize in Physics to Italian-born Dr. Emilio Segre, 54, & Dr. Owen Chamberlain, 39, both of the U. of California at Berkeley, for their demonstration in 1955 of the existence of the anti-proton. It simultaneously announced the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Prof. Jaroslav Heyrovsky, 69, head of the Polarographic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague, for his development in 1922 of polarography, an electrochemical method of analysis. The award of the Nobel Prize in Literature to Italian poet Salvatore Quasimodo, 58, for "his lyrical poetry" was announced Oct. 22. Quasimodo, who joined the Communist Party for 3 months after World War II, was professor of Italian literature at the Guiseppe Verdi Conservatory of Music in Milan. [See p. 340B3]

Caryl Chessman, convicted rapist who had been sentenced to die in the San Quentin (Calif.) gas chamber Oct. 23, was granted a stay of execution (his 7th) by the U.S. Supreme Court Oct. 21. California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Oct. 19 had rejected a clemency plea. The stay was ordered pending Chessman's filing of a petition for a review of the California Supreme Court decision July 7 affirming his conviction. [See p. 308B3]

Malcolm R. White, 49, president of Chester (N.Y.) Cable Corp., was acquitted Oct. 27 in Newburgh, N.Y. of the Nov. 13, 1958 slaying of Alfred F. Dugan, ex-narcotics peddler who had sought to organize White's workers into his own Interstate Industrial Union while the company was negotiating a contract with the International Bro'hood of Electrical Workers. White said he had shot Dugan in self-defense. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 404E2]

Diana Roberts, 15, told police in Olathe, Kan. Oct. 14 that she had killed her parents, William F., 43, & Evelyn Roberts, 41, the night before in their Prairie Village home by persuading them to drink grapefruit juice in which she had mixed roach powder. She said they "were always criticizing everything I do."

Ruth L. Urdanivia, 41, widow of Peruvian diplomat José Urdanivia, killed her 5 children (ages: 4-12) with barbiturates Oct. 14 in Allentown, Pa. and unsuccessfully attempted suicide because she could not support the children.

Typhoon Charlotte caused 28 deaths in Okinawa Oct. 16. [See p. 332B2]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Cheri. Dramatization of Colette novels about aging cocotte who falls in love with colleague's son. Adapted for stage by Anita Loos. Staged by Robt. Lewis. Produced by Lewis & Playwrights Co. With Kim Stanley, Kurt Buchholz, Edith King, Lili Darvas, Joan Gray, Frieda Altman. Oct. 12 at Morosco. (0-7-0)§

At The Drop of a Hat. Droll 2-man show by Britons Michael Flanders & Donald Swann. Music by Swann & words by Flanders. Presented by Alexander H. Cohen in association with Joseph I. Levine. Oct. 9 at John Golden. (6-1-0)§

The Gang's All Here. By Jerome Lawrence & Robt. E. Lee. About political corruption during Harding administration. Staged by Geo. R. Hill. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarden Productions in association with Sylvia Drulie. With Melvin Douglas, E. G. Marshall, Arthur Hill, Paul McGrath, Victor Killian, Fred Stewart, Bert Wheeler, Howard Smith, Jean Dixon. Oct. 1 at Ambassador. (4-3-0)§

The Great God Brown. Revival of Eugene O'Neill's drama in which masks are used to hide true personalities. Staged by Stewart Vaughan & presented by the Phoenix Theatre. With Fritz Weaver, Nan Martin, Robt. Lansing, Gerry Jedd, Sasha von Sherler, Patric Hines. Oct. 6 at Coronet. (3-4-0)§

Happy Town. Musical comedy about Texas town with no millionaires. Book adapted by Max Hampton. Lyrics by Harry M. Haldane. Music by Gordon Duffy. Choreography by Lee Scott. Staged & produced by Allan A. Buckhantz. With Biff McGuire, Lee Venora, Edwin Steffe, Geo. Blackwell, Bruce MacKay, Geo. Ives, Michael Kermoyan, Cindy Robbins. Oct. 7 at 54th St. (0-0-7)§ Closed Oct. 10 after 5 performances.

Moonbirds. Comedy by Marcel Aymé in which French civil servant discovers he can turn unpleasant humans into birds. Adapted by John Pauker. Staged by Leo Kerz. Produced by Kerz, Geo. Justin & Harry Belafonte. With Wally Cox, Joseph Buloff, Anne Meacham, Mark Rydell & Dorothy Sands. Oct. 9 at Cort. (0-1-6)§ Closed Oct. 10 after 3 performances.

§ First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y. newspapers; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Showing the ownership, management, and circulation of FACTS ON FILE, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1959.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager, are: Publisher: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Editor: Fred E. McGhee, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Managing Editor: Lester A. Sobel, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Business Manager: Bernard Messinger, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

2. The owner is: FACTS ON FILE, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; M. C. Boas, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Edw. Van Westerborg, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 2,300. (Signed) Fred E. McGhee, Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of Sept., 1959. Lester A. Sobel, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 30-3758850, Qualified in Nassau County. Commission expires March 30, 1961.